

60. STRAATMAN, R. 1955. Notes on methods of collecting Indo-Australian Lepidoptera. *Lepid. News*, 9: 74-76.
61. SWEZEY, O. H. 1945. Insects associated with orchids. *Proc. Hawaii Entomol. Soc.*, 12: 343-403.
62. SYME, P. D. 1961. Observations on *Strymon liparops* (Lycaenidae). *J. Lepid. Soc.*, 15: 108.
63. TAKHTAJAN, A. 1969. Flowering plants: origin and dispersal. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. 310 pp.
64. TILDEN, J. W. 1957. *Carterocephalus palaemon* in California (Hesperiidae). *Lepid. News*, 11: 43.
65. 1959. The butterfly associations of Tioga Pass. *Wasmann J. Biol.*, 17: 249-271.
66. WYATT, C. 1957a. Collecting on the Mackenzie and in the western Arctic. *Lepid. News*, 11: 47-53.
67. 1957b. Observations on *Boloria distincta* (Nymphalidae). *Lepid. News*, 11: 142-146.
68. WYNTER-BLYTH, M. A. 1957. Butterflies of the Indian region. The Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay. 523 pp., 72 pls.
69. From my field notes and those of J. F. Emmel.
70. From my unpublished ms. on the Libytheidae.
71. Records from correspondence (see acknowledgments).

SCIENTIFIC NOTE

Notes on the Feeding Habits of *Haemolaelaps glasgowi* (Acarina: Laelaptidae).—Specimens of the mite *Haemolaelaps glasgowi* (Ewing), utilized in this study, were recovered from the round-tailed ground squirrel, *Spermophilus tereticaudus neglectus* Merriam, near Tucson, Arizona, or from its nests. Feeding studies were conducted at a mean room temperature of 84°F and at a mean relative humidity of 20%. A juvenile mouse, *Mus musculus* Lin., was thoroughly examined, before placing a mite on it, to ascertain that it was ectoparasite free. All mites placed on the mouse went to the rump. Starved mites were deprived of blood or its constituents for 10 days. Starved adult females remained attached to the dermis from one to two hours after which they appeared engorged. Most of these were on the mouse from 12 to 15 hours. All adult females fed one to three days previously on moist raw beef did not feed on the mouse. Most starved adult females were attracted to the beef. Approximately half of these wandered over it for a minute, probed it with their mouthparts, then fed. They would then go to a different location and repeat this probing and feeding. The time spent on the beef was four to five minutes. One starved adult male fed 20 to 30 seconds on it while one recently fed adult male ignored it. All protonymphs and deutonymphs ignored the raw beef.—JAMES D. LANG, *Department of Entomology, University of Arizona, Tucson, 85721.*